CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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"Ideas of Juche, Great Revolutionary Ideas of Marshal KIM IL SUNG, Are Guiding Ideas, Compass of Action and Programme of Struggle..."

—Message to Marshal KIM IL SUNG from Tri-Continental Students Studying in Bulgaria—

According to the KCNA, a meeting of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in Bulgaria was held on Dec. 22 last in Sofia in support and welcome of the Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the report delivered by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the announcement of the Political Programme of the DPRK Government. At the meeting a message addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was adopted.

The message reads in full:

Our respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

The Asian, African and Latin American students studying in Sofia reverentially address this letter to you with warm feelings at this meeting convened on the first anniversary of the announcement of the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to express full and unconditional support and welcome to the 10-point Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great programmatic report "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism" delivered by you at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Taking this opportunity, we extend highest honour and greetings to you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

We infinitely respect and envy the Korean people who are guided by such brilliant and outstanding Leader as you and boundlessly revere you as the greatest Marxist-Leninist at the present times, the most outstanding leader of the international communist movement, working-class movement and the revolutionary peoples of the world and brilliant teacher of the world revolution.

By studying the 10-point Political Programme, Selected Works and other documents of yours, we learn the ideas of *Juche*, the great revolutionary ideas consistently maintained by you, which are flowing in them like life-giving water.

The great ideas of *Juche* initiated by you for the first time in the world, have already been thoroughly embodied in Korea by your people and their justness and invincible might are being testified before the world and they are throwing brilliant rays on the world people like the sun.

It is thanks to your great ideas of *Juche* that epochal changes have taken place and brilliant victories have been won in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a very short span of time. As a result of the materialization of your ideas of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, their embodiment, in all fields of state activities, Korea has today been converted into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-defensive in national defence and is called by the world people the "fatherland of *Juche*" and "country of Chullima" and has become an example which the fighting countries and newly-independent countries and the peoples of the world should follow and the hope and beacon for them.

Your teaching in the 10-point Political Programme that **"Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by discarding the spirit of relying on others and displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success"** is an objective truth which our tri-continental peoples and the revolutionaries and peoples of the world should maintain unswervingly in revolution and construction.

The ideas of *Juche*, great revolutionary ideas of yours, are the guiding ideas, compass of action and programme of struggle which our tri-continental peoples and the revolutionaries and peoples of the world should firmly adhere to in their advance.

Recently again you put forth before the world the report at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist classic work presenting a theoretical consummation of profound ideas and scientific strategic and tactical lines on the revolution and construction.

In the course of studying your report, we were deeply moved by the great ideas contained in its each word.

We strongly felt that the work is a weapon which we should take as our only compass in the future, being a great fundamental and programmatic document of universal bearing on the revolution and construction not only in Korea but also for the world people.

Particularly, in the report we were once again convinced deep in our hearts of the wisdom and correctness of the leadership of yours who has enabled the Korean people to achieve a great victory and brilliant successes in the revolution and construction by creatively applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea and developing and enriching it and were immensely marvelled and moved by the brilliant successes and

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Marshal KIM IL SUNG Greets Soviet Party, Gov't Leaders

—On "Soyuz" Flight—

PYONGYANG, Jan. 21 (KCNA)—Upon hearing news of the successful flight of Soviet space ships "Soyuz-4" and "Soyuz-5" Comrade Kim Il Sung sent Jan. 20 a telegram of greetings to Comrade Leonid Iliich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Comrade Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The telegram reads in full:

Upon hearing the glad news of the successful flight of Soviet space ships "Soyuz-4" and "Soyuz-5," I, in the name of the Korean people and in my own name, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the fraternal Soviet people and cosmonauts and all the scientists, technicians and workers who took part in manufacturing these space ships.

The successful link-up of the Soviet space ships and transfer of cosmonauts from one ship to the other in the outer space signifies another great victory won by Soviet science and technology in the conquest of outer space.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the shining successes scored by Soviet science and technology.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Soviet people still greater success in your future work for laying the material and technical foundations of communism and further developing Soviet science and technology.

New Year's Greetings

Seeing in the New Year 1969, Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, exchanged telegrams of New Year's greetings with many leaders of foreign countries. Following are the leaders with whom Premier Kim Il Sung exchanged the New Year's greetings of late:

* **Mohammed Idris El Senussi**, King of the Kingdom of Libya
* **William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman**, President of the Republic of Liberia
* **Yehia Hamuda**, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization

* * *

Premier Kim Il Sung also exchanged New Year's cards with **A. N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

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Premier Kim Il Sung also received telegrams of greetings from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and **A. Ratnayake**, President of the Ceylonese Senate, on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

U.S. Imperialists, Pak Jung Hi Traitors Sentence To Death, Heavy Penalties 30 Members Of United Revolutionary Party

The U.S. imperialist murderes and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist bandits, their despicable running dogs and heinous hangmen, who had been bestially persecuting through a murderous trial 30 members of the United Revolutionary Party, an underground revolutionary organization of South Korea, perpetrated Jan. 25 the heinous criminal outrage of "sentencing" these revolutionaries and patriots to death and heavy penalties, according to reports from Seoul.

At a murderous trial held again in Seoul on that day the scoundrels committed the unpardonable crime of "sentencing" to death Kim Jong Tai, head of the Seoul headquarters of the party and revolutionary fighter, and four of his comrades-in-arms, to life imprisonment, four others and to heavy penalties up to 15 years imprisonment 21 others including Im Yung Sook, wife of Kim Jong Tai.

This is an unpardonable criminal treacherous act against the revolutionaries and patriots who came out in a sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the South Korean people and the death-bed frenzy of the doomed, forsaken by the people, to save themselves from the doom by gallows and prison.

The whole course of the murderous trial of the socalled "case" of the United Revolutionary Party showed that the members of the party are revolutionaries and patriots who have the true lofty spirit of the Korean nation and fought with all devotion for rescuing the South Korean people trodden down and maltreated.

At the same time, it showed that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the vicious obstacle to the realization of the national aspiration of the entire Korean people for unification and the sworn enemy who have driven the South Korean people into today's horrible hell on earth and are trampling underfoot and trying to stamp out the unanimous desire and aspiration of the South Korean people, and with whom the Korean people can not live under the same sky.

It is intolerable from the beginning that the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the traitors for all ages, should try anyone, furthermore revolutionaries and patriots in South Korea.

As widely known, the members of the United Revolutionary Party fought with all devotion to realize the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire South Korean people for smashing as early as possible the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists established in South Korea, achieving the democratization of South Korean society and the unification of the country and enjoying freedom and happiness to their heart's content together with the brothers and sisters in the northern half of the DPRK under the direct and wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

To attain their lofty aim they educated the masses of the people in the revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader,

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FOR THE FREEDOM AND LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE

May You Live Long!

By Choi Il Hwa

(Continued from the previous issue)

Everyday they had to fight ten or more hard battles against the overpowering enemy. Marching through the deep snow, the guerrillas were tired out and, to make matters worse, they ran out of provisions.

I could well imagine how hard it must have been to go through the deep snow in the thick forests fighting with the enemies without eating! The guerrillas recalled that it was hard for them to move even a step forward.

Even in these circumstances, they continued, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed concern for the guerrillas. Even if some food was obtained by chance, he would not take it but offered it to his men, and every day he helped tired guerrilla fighters in the marching ranks. So, he became exhausted than anybody else. To add to this, he spent days and nights in the terrific cold of northern Manchuria, and at last he took the chills.

They told him in detail about how they, 17 young guerrillas (all of them around 17 or 18 years of age except the company leader), made their way toward Laoyehling Mountain for more than ten days, carrying the sick Commander on a stretcher and fighting off the enemy's "punitive troops" following them.

When "we arrived at a dormitory of lumberjacks in Shipienlintzu of Huangchouling at the foot of Laoyehling Mountain we were attacked by the enemy not only in the rear, but in front and on our flanks," said one of the guerrilla fighters.

Surrounded on all sides and unable to find a way out, the guerrilla fighters entered the lumbermen's dormitory and discussed how to get out of the danger. But discussions could get them nowhere. They could find no way out.

But for the Commander, they might have broken through the enemy's encirclement by making a desperate charge, but that was impossible because they had to secure the safety of the Commander who was ill and lying unconscious.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had always repelled the enemies by singular tactics. But he was now lying senseless. The guerrilla fighters were truly in a plight, they did not know what to do.

Looking anxiously into his face which was flushing with a high fever, a young guerrilla, Taek Man, could not restrain himself and burst into tears, they said. Even the company leader could not make him stop weeping. There was an old man in Chinese clothes in the room, sitting beside them listening to their talk. He was a Korean who remained at the place to watch over the dormitory of lumberjacks. He asked why the young man was crying.

"We are members of the eastern Manchuria guerrilla unit," one of the guerrillas said to him "We've got to save our Commander, but we are at the end of our tether."

On hearing this, the old man asked: "Who is the Commander?" When he learned that the Commander was General Kim Il Sung himself, he hurried to his side and looked into his face closely, and asked once again: "Is he really General Kim Il Sung?"

One of the guerrillas went on to say:

"And then, the old man spoke in fluent Korean, 'I am also a Korean. Old as I am, I will not spare even my life if it is for him.'"

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, watching the mountains and rivers of the fatherland

The old man confided to them, the guerrilla fighter went on to say that he has been living there in seclusion avoiding the Japanese, concealing his Korean nationality, speaking only Chinese and living in accordance with Chinese customs. (His son, Kim Hae San, who was a member of the Ningan Self-Defence Corps, was killed in action.)

"I will do my best, though I am not quite certain of the result," said the old man Kim.

And then he suggested they should use the owner of the lumber camp whom he was expecting to come soon from Ningan by sleigh, in which they could ride to get out of the danger.

Now, the company leader opened his mouth for the first time:

"The old man said: 'The owner is one of the most influential persons in Ningan, and so if he uses his influence for you, even the 'punitive troops' would not be able to act recklessly against you. When the sleighs turn up, you must tie him up fast and make him promise to do what you tell him. And remember to tie me up under his very eyes, so that no trouble may arise to me afterwards.' Yet, we could not reply to the suggestion of the old man at once. Uncertain what would be the outcome, we could not readily take a definite decision. For it would be the final showdown on which we would be staking our life."

The company leader then said that after deep thought he cautiously shook the Commander to wake him up, and asked what to do.

"General Kim Il Sung," they said, "barely managed to gather his weak senses, listened with much effort to the account of how things stood, told them, 'I leave everything to you!' and, with these words, he again fell into unconsciousness."

The guerrillas were still hesitant and could not make up their minds. Meanwhile, time flowed fast and soon day began to dawn.

It was clear that as soon as day broke the enemy would fall upon the dormitory from all sides.

As the guerrillas were still in suspense, not knowing what to do, five sleighs ran into the yard one after another, as had been predicted by the old man Kim.

There was no time to lose. The guerrillas rushed out and tied up both the owner of the lumber camp and the old man Kim. Then, they pressed the owner for a promise to comply with their request.

The owner, seeing that the case was one of life and death for him, promised against his will to do what they asked.

One of the young guerrillas, mimicing the owner of the lumber camp, said:

"All of a tremble, the owner said, 'All right, sir. I'll ride the first sleigh and clear the road by shouting. So, you follow me on other sleighs, please.'"

The company leader and a guerrilla, both wearing Chinese clothes over their military uniforms, took their seats on the first sleigh with the owner between them, poking their pistols into the ribs of the owner from both sides, whose hands were tied up under his outer garment. On the second sleigh rode the guerrillas in work clothes of lumberjacks, fully prepared for fighting in case of emergency. And on the third sleigh, they said, was General Kim Il Sung covered with a quilt.

The fourth and fifth sleighs carried other guerrilla fighters, who were on the alert to take the General to the prearranged spot if anything should happen.

Their thought was that if the plan worked smoothly that would be a good luck for them, but when things went amiss, the company leader and some of the guerrillas would fight off the enemy with their very lives and, in the meantime, other guerrillas would take the General to a safe place.

The guerrillas triumphantly related the story of how the five sleighs after thus making preparations for fighting darted back along the road like an arrow towards Ningan.

Riding on the sleighs with guns concealed under their work clothes, the guerrillas were so tense that they felt their hearts contracting.

If the owner of the lumber camp made a slip of the tongue or made any suspicious signs towards the soldiers of the "punitive troops," the game would be up.

If there had been nobody besides themselves, the guerrillas could have died without regrets after giving a good thrashing to the "punitive troops." But should a skirmish take place, the personal safety of General Kim Il Sung could have possibly been threatened.

One of the guerrillas said, waving his hand in excitement:

"Our hands which were holding the guns trembled, and we 17 guerrillas concentrated our attention on every movement of the owner, straining all our nerves. Before long, men of the 'punitive troops' came into view huddling together around a campfire.

"'What are these sleighs?' shouted the sentry. 'Hold on!' "The company leader made a sign with his head toward the owner and gave a thrust into the latter's ribs with his pistol. We all held our breath in spite of ourselves and gripped our pistols tightly.

"'Lumbermen are sick, so were in a hurry to take them to the hospital, as you see!' shouted back the owner and the sleigh drove past the guard post in a flash. The following sleighs, too, darted past the guard post without stopping."

The second guard post, too, they passed without difficulty in the same way. Now, the guerrillas felt somewhat relieved, he told.

The youngest guerrilla now took up the subject:

"But when we came to the last guard post and the owner of the lumber camp shouted, the sentry came out onto the road and cried: 'Pull up your sleighs, I'll search!'

"Our hearts began to pound. The owner was upset and faltered in speaking. The issue hung by a hair. Seeing that the owner was stammering out his words, the company leader gave a hard thrust into the ribs of the owner with his pistol.

"Only then the owner recovered his spirit, it seemed, and shouted back loudly: 'What kind of search are you talking about, eh? Don't you see the patients are seriously ill? Hey, driver, go ahead at full gallop!' And the sleigh dashed ahead like an arrow. The other sleighs also tore past the guard post.

"The sentry, taken aback, couldn't even manage to step aside bu just stood there and was splashed with snow by the running sleighs."

The youngest guerrilla recounted all this, standing up and making a demonstration of how the company leader poked his pistol into the owner's ribs.

They said it was only after they had slipped through the last barrier that they found themselves bathed in sweat in spite of the severe frost of the winter day.

As I listened to the story, my heart pounded and I was in breathless suspense.

What a critical moment!

If the owner of the lumber camp had shown a suspicious attitude a little bit or if the sentry had been more inquisitive, there would have certainly been a big fight!

This thought made us break into a cold sweat with a throbbing heart.

My father-in-law drew a deep breath and turned his eyes again towards the Commander. He said: "Indeed, you are protected by Heaven...."

The guerrillas continued their story.

After successfully slipping through the guard posts, the sleighs drove along for some distance. Then, the first sleigh continued its way towards Ningan, and the others struck off onto a byway.

A little way farther, the company leader and other guerrillas got off the first sleigh and came into the valley where we were living.

Having heard the story through, the General said over again that the old man at the dormitory of the Shipienlintzu lumber camp was really a kind man.

His words brought me to wonder who, if he was a Korean, could be reluctant to sacrifice his own life if it was for the sake of General Kim Il Sung in whom the entire Korean people put as much faith as in the sun.

This thought made me feel a still stronger sense of responsibility for the recovery of his health. "Shouldn't I nurse him with greater care so that he might recover as soon as possible?" I said to myself.

Soon it grew quite light. To make gruel for the General, who got a little better and sat up, as tasty as possible, I pounded millet in the foot-mortar, washed it in clear water at the spring, and prepared breakfast.

From that day, the General refused to stay in sickbed. But he was still very emaciated and his face was pale. Now he should be served with good food to enable him to regain his strength quickly. But what nutritious food could there be at our cottage which was located in deep mountains secluded from the outer world? Because we could not even keep chickens, dogs or other animals for fear of our discovery by the enemy, there was not a single egg, to say nothing of meat, to treat the General to.

Though it was my earnest desire to go as far as hundreds of *ri* to get meat for him, that was impossible because it might lead to the exposure of the whereabouts of the General to the "punitive troops" and bring about a disastrous consequence.

I worried each time I prepared a meal for him, and I was so ashamed that I could not raise my face when I set the food before him. At best, his meal was a com-

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pound of barley and millet which was served to him together with wild-vegetable soup and coarse bean curd. We had enough beans, and if I could make bean curd for him while he was convalescing, it would have stimulated his appetite. But unable to get brine, I could not even make bean curd, and so had no choice but to serve him only with coarse bean curd.

Seeing that I could not raise my face whenever I set a meal before him, he would compliment it, saying: "The wild-vegetable soup is tasty and the sauce is good. And the bean curd is especially nice."

He always ate meal with relish though it was a meagre one. He used to share the dinner table with the guerrillas and never ate before they took up their spoons. If there was bean curd or some other speciality he would push the dish towards the guerrillas.

"I am afraid we shall eat up all your family's provision supply for the year, when you are short of food," he said with a look of concern.

"Don't worry," I replied. "We have harvested enough grain though it is coarse grain."

But this did not seem to put his mind at rest.

His health recovered quickly. On the fourth day after his arrival, he could read books and talk with the guerrillas. One week after he could even go to the house of my brother-in-law across the brook where the guerrillas were billeted, to give guidance in their studies. And then, after that, he went up on the mountain ridges around to have a look at the topographical features.

One day, after he had spent about fifteen days in this way, he suddenly said he had to leave.

"How can you go through the deep snow when you have still not regained your strength?" said my father-in-law, trying to dissuade him from leaving. But the General insisted that he had to go. Of course, fifteen days were a short period, but those were days which I can not forget all my life.

The guerrillas, like my own sons or younger brothers, helped me in my household chores. Without even taking a rest from the first to the last day before they departed, they gathered firewood for me in the mountains, drew water and pounded grains in the foot-mortar in the daytime. Indeed, I regarded them as my own family.

The night before they left I pounded millet and barley for their field rations. There was a heavy snowfall that night.

Morning came and it was time for departure. Before setting off at the rear of the guerrillas' files, he shook hands with us one by one, and then said to my father-in-law:

"We young sons of Korea are to blame for the fact that you should live a gloomy life here, hidden away from the outer world even in a foreign country where you have come in search of a living. But trust us and wait. The day will certainly come when we Koreans, men and women, old and young, will be able to live in peace in our liberated land, free from worry and anxiety."

He advised us over and over again to move closer to the Luotzukou region because it was probable that the enemy would step up "punitive operations" in the spring. Then he bade us farewell.

Yong Son, my eldest son, accompanied him as far as Palinkou in Wangching county, acting as a guide for him. When Yong Son returned, he told us that the General had said when parting:

"You should join the guerrilla unit and continue to fight until we liberate Korea. Then, we will gladly meet again in the free land of Korea."

For some time after his departure, we felt as if he was still beside us and, especially in the night, we still seemed to hear the guerrillas singing and see them dancing. We all felt lonely and our house seemed empty.

After his departure all of our family as if by agreement sat down by the fireside where he had been lying, and remained silent, feeling something was missing.

Sure enough, from the February of the next year, as he had predicted when parting, the enemy's "punitive troops" crept into the mountains where we were living. They prowled about all over the mountains, firing blank shots at random.

As advised by the General, one night our family left the place and moved to Taipingkou in Luotzukou where we settled in a farm hut belonging to a Chinese landlord.

I think it was June of the year, for weeding was at its height in the fields. One day, a large troop of our soldiers came to Taipingkou and the villagers welcomed them. Our army, they said, was coming back after winning a great victory in the Laoheishan battle. Our family, too, cheered the guerrilla fighters on the highway along which they were passing.

Then, I saw in the middle of the marching column a man of great stature. My heart skipped a beat. There was no doubt. It was he, General Kim Il Sung, who had stayed with us while recovering from illness in the previous winter!

I was about to rush towards him in spite of myself, when my father-in-law held me back, sensing what I was going to do.

"Don't stop him for private purposes. He is engaged in a great work," he said.

In the depths of my heart I earnestly wished to meet him, but I could not do so. While women of the village were talking lively about him, I did not say a word about the fact that he has been in our home. I could not do so because it might have given an impression that I was boasting.

My father-in-law, while walking down the road the next day, came upon two young guerrillas who had stayed at our home in the previous winter. Then, later that day, while I was out weeding the fields in the daytime, the General personally called at our house together with a few guerrillas. He even brought us some meat. I learned later. He called on my father-in-law and chatted with him for a long time. That day, my younger brother-in-law was ill in bed. Seeing him lying in bed, the General inquired after him and, when leaving, he pushed some money under his pillow.

When I heard this upon returning from the fields, I was moved beyond description. How could such a great man be so kind, giving his attention even to small things?

Next day, when all of our family were sitting together and talking with great enthusiasm about the General, two guerrillas came to our house quite unexpectedly, leading a white horse with them.

"This horse is part of our booty in the Laoheishan battle," the guerrillas said. "Comrade Commander has sent it to you as a gift. He asked us to tell you that though the horse is a bit lean, you could feed it into a good horse to use it in grinding grains and plowing the fields, thereby doing good farming."

On hearing them say this, our family were so deeply moved that we just stood speechless.

Taking the reins of the horse, my father-in-law was trembling with excitement. How glad he was that his long-cherished dream of owning a draft animal which could help him in farming had come true thanks to the General!

As told by the General, we fed it well and used it in farming. But we were afraid that the horse might catch the attention of the enemy. So, the next year we sold it and bought a big ox, instead. For in those days the enemy used to commandeer any good horse for military use as soon as they found one.

Later, we moved to northern Manchuria to escape the enemy's "punitive operations," but went through hardships, being unable to get jobs there. In those days our family would have probably starved to death had we not had that ox. When we found ourselves in a tight situation in which we even could not get a patch of land to tenant, the ox was the only means for us to earn a scanty living. My husband and eldest daughter gathered bush clover in the valley of Amahutzu outside Nanhutou and the ox carried it to the market for sale. In this way, changing the ox into another many a time and relying on it, we could keep body and soul together for several years, though on watery gruel.

"We owe our existence to General Kim Il Sung," was the grateful thought which always remained with us. But we realized we must keep this precious secret to ourselves.

In April, 1960 when I made a trip to Korea, my homeland, my heart was brimming with emotions at the thought that I was going to have the honour of meeting Premier Kim Il Sung again in my liberated country.

It was on the eve of May Day, 1960.

Standing on the soil of my longed-for fatherland and watching the streets of Pyongyang lined with multistoreyed buildings, I recalled the words uttered by him over 20 years ago when he left our house.

"Just as he said we have come to enjoy as happy a life as others in this bright land of ours!" I said to myself.

The day after my arrival in my country, I was granted the honour of meeting him.

I had been thinking that when I met him I would tell him all about so many things that had happened to our family during these 20 years. But when at last I came to see him face to face, I stopped at a loss for words, with a lump in my throat.

He received me as he would his own mother, he took me by the hand and led me to a seat. Then, ha said: "What hardships you must have undergone since then!" But I could not say a word, I only sat looking into his face, his kind, generous face, for a long time.

As I was gazing at him, his smiling face grew dimmer. Tears were running down my cheeks in spite of myself.

"Why should you shed tears, mother, on this happy day?" he said.

Only when he said this, I realized that I was in tears. I managed to mumble:

"It's because I am recalling the day when you Comrade Premier parted with us," I said, "You told us at that time that the bright day would surely come when we could meet each other with a glad heart. And here I am, having the honour of seeing you again in our homeland. I am so happy that I, an old woman, am shedding tears of joy."

At this, he grasped my hand still more firmly.

So full of emotions, I could not remember all those things that I had been thinking of telling him without reserve when I met him.

Since our family's return to our dear homeland, I have had the honour of meeting him on many occasions.

Nevertheless, I was hesitant to present him with the souvenir which I had been keeping deep in my bosom for him.

"How can I dare offer him such a worthless thing in the presence of others?" I would say to myself.

It was on April 15, 1961, his birthday, that I presented it to him. I, together with all his family, took part in the Premier's birthday celebration. I was treated like one of his own family. I took out the fountain pen which I had kept in my bosom and offered it to him, saying:

"Dear Premier, the white horse which you had captured in the Laoheishan battle and gave us as a gift has changed into this fountain pen. As you told us, we fed it well and used it in our farm work. Then, we sold it and bought an ox, for fear that the horse might catch the eye of the enemy. And after that too, we changed oxen many times. If it had not been for the ox, our family would never have been able to earn a livelihood and would have died of hunger. All our family relied on the ox for a living. After Liberation, we brought it in the co-operative. On our departure for home this time we were compensated for the ox and bought this fountain pen. I have brought it as a present to you, for I wanted you to live long, as long as ten thousand years. (The Korean word for fountain pen means a 'pen which lasts ten thousand years') Please, accept it."

Taking the fountain pen in his hand, he said in a tone of deep emotions: "So, that horse we captured in the Laoheishan battle has been turned into this fountain pen!"

So saying, he showed the fountain pen to his family with delight. Then, he grasped my hand tightly once again and said: "Thank you, mother!..."

When the Premier called at my house on August 15, 1961, and stayed for over one hour and a half, talking about the bygone days, all those things of the past came back to my mind just as they were things of the day before.

The very General that I nursed when he was ill and staying at our cottage was now sitting in my home smiling genially and looking out at the magnificent streets of Pyongyang through the window with my grandchildren who were fussing and frolicking about with joy. Gazing at him while he was looking out of the window, I wished again from the bottom of my heart that he might live long.

I repeated over and over again in the depths of my mind:

"I hope you may live ten thousand years for the sake of building socialism and communism in our country and providing the rising generation with a happier and free earthly paradise!"

The End

(Continued from page 1)

immortal feats made by the Korean people in the past 20 years and more along the great ideas of *Juche* set forth by you, overcoming all trials and difficulties.

In the report you brightly indicated the road before our tri-continental peoples and the peoples of the world by newly setting forth ways and means for the complete victory and final victory of socialism and communism, such as the duty of proletarian dictatorship in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, the contents, forms and methods of the class struggle under socialism, the conquest of two fortresses, ideological and material, in the construction of socialism and communism, and the question of eliminating all the class and other distinctions between the working class and peasantry. Your report which gave comprehensive answers to all the fundamental problems of principle urgently raised by the present era full of struggle and revolution and the questions of principle and great urgency arising in socialist and communist construction, constitutes a powerful ideological,theoretical and practical weapon not only for the Korean people but also for our tri-continental peoples in the struggle for expediting the final victory of the Korean revolution and the revolution throughout the world.

In the recent report, you indicated, among other things, a great anti-U.S. strategy instilling the firm conviction of victory into the revolutionary peoples of the world who rose up in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Saying that **"Apart from the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, world peace cannot be safeguarded nor can national liberation and independence or the victory of democracy and socialism be achieved,"** you taught us: **"The peoples of all countries making revolution should tear limbs off the U.S. beast and behead it all over the world. The U.S. imperialists appear to be strong, but when the peoples of many countries attack them from all sides and join in mutilating them in that way, they will become impotent and bite the dust in the end."**

The teaching given by you constitutes a programmatic compass the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the revolutionary peoples who have risen up in the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle and the struggle for world peace, democracy and national independence should firmly adhere to and a revolutionary milestone making a new turning-point in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present times.

Meanwhile, the teaching gives a great blow and fear to the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and their stooges and all the reactionaries. With your brilliant strategy of anti-U.S. struggle, our tri-continental peoples will certainly defeat the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and defend with honour the freedom and independence of our peoples.

Today the peoples of the world look up to you as the Leader not only of the 40 million Korean people but also of the revolutionaries of the world and the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the brilliant leader of the world revolution, outstanding leader of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the greatest and eminent hero at the present times and are receiving strength and courage from you.

Deeply convinced that only you indicate the most straight path of the world revolution as a whole, we will prepare ourselves as ardent revolutionaries by thoroughly arming ourselves with your ideas of *Juche* through the thorough study of your works including your Selected Works, the 10-point Political Programme and the report at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and your revolutionary activities for over 40 years.

Infinitely inspired by your great revolutionary ideas, the ideas of *Juche*, the South Korean people are inflicting serious blows upon the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and creating a great confusion in their fascist-terror rule by widely and actively unfolding struggles of all forms including the armed struggle.

We express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for driving U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and unifying the fatherland independently within their generation under the wise and outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

We tri-continental students wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to you esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and great leader of the peoples of our three continents and the world in the anti-imperialist struggle, for the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the independent unification of Korea, the victory of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle and for the final victory of the world revolution.

We Condemn U.S. Imperialists and Pak Jung Hi Clique for Murderous Trial of S. Korean Revolutionaries and Patriots

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique committed on Jan. 25 the unpardonable criminal act of "imposing" death, life imprisonment and heavy penalties on revolutionaries of the United Revolutionary Party, in defiance of the resolute protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the world public.

According to a report from Seoul, the scoundrels committed the outrageous act of "passing" death sentence on Kim Jong Tai, head of the Seoul headquarters of the United Revolutionary Party, and four of his comrades-in-arms, life imprisonment on four others and heavy penalties up to 15 years' imprisonment or 21 others including Kim Jong Tai's wife, his elder and younger brothers.

The murderous trial farce against the members of the United Revolutionary Party by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique is a challenge to the entire Korean people and another blasphemy against the unbiased public opinion of the world which sets store by justice and truth.

The Korean people together with the progressive people of the world staunchly condemn with burning national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi fascist ruffians for the barbarous suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and for the barbarous challenge.

The members of the United Revolutionary Party whom the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to harshly punish are patriots who devotedly fought to liberate the South Korean people and bring freedom and happiness to them. Upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who brightly illumines the road ahead of the South Korean people, they fought with all energies to relieve the South Korean people who are subjected to oppression, poverty and hunger, shackled by the chains of U.S. imperialism, and to attain a democratic development of South Korean society and an independent unification of the country.

Today, the catastrophic situation prevailing in South Korea forces the South Korean patriots and people including the members of the United Revolutionary Party to rise up in the struggle to crush the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and unify the country.

As is well known, because of the vicious colonial rule by U.S. imperialism, South Korea has been converted into a complete colony and aggressive military base; the South Korean people have been completely deprived of basic democratic freedoms, ill-clad and hunger-stricken. Therefore, Kim Jong Tai and other members of the United Revolutionary Party have waged all forms of anti-U.S., national salvation struggles in order to liquidate the U.S. imperialist colonial rule,

EDITORIAL

the root cause of all misfortunes and tribulations of the South Korean people.

They organized many "circles" for the fulfilment of their sacred revolutionary duties and made a deep study of the immortal works of the Leader, "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" included, while explaining and disseminating through their journal "*Chungmaik*" among the masses the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and energetically inspiring and encouraging them to the struggle for translating his ideas into practice and actively organized and waged the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle in various forms.

The valiant struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots is a lofty patriotic struggle which reflects the unanimous desire and aspiration of the South Korean people to lead a happy life, being embraced in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in a unified fatherland free from exploitation and oppression by overthrowing the pernicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and achieving the independent unification of the country. It is the sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle which will shine in the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle of our country.

The sacred patriotic struggle of Kim Jong Tai and other members of the United Revolutionary Party can never be a "crime" and they can never be an object of punishment.

Those who must be punished are none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been hindering the unification of our fatherland and have brought the South Korean people all sorts of misfortunes and calamities, occupying South Korea by force of arms and enforcing the colonial rule, and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who are committing treacherous acts as the running dogs of the U.S. imperialist scoundrels and harshly suppressing and slaughtering patriots.

But the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying hard to severely punish Kim Jong Tai and other South Korean revolutionaries and patriots under the notorious "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law" by imposing faked-up "crimes" upon them, like a thief crying stop thief. This is the last kick of the scoundrels to shore up their tottering colonial rule, while conducting a madcap drive to provoke a new war in Korea.

With no fascist suppression can the U.S. imperialists and the murderous Pak Jung Hi bandits break the indomitable fighting spirit of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are fighting to overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and achieve national unification and bring earlier the day when they will enjoy happiness to their heart's content in the warm bosom of the great Leader.

The South Korean people should wage a powerful struggle for decisively smashing the murderous trial farce of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and forcing the enemy to release unconditionally and immediately Kim Jong Tai and all other revolutionaries and patriots who waged a resolute patriotic struggle for the democratization of South Korean society and the unification of the country.

The prevailing situation of South Korea strongly demands that the South Korean people in all walks of life raise higher the flames of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

Upholding the pre-eminent strategic line of small countries mutilating U.S. imperialism put forward by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the South Korean people must unfold a stronger struggle to force U.S. imperialism to pull out of South Korea, liquidate its colonial rule and achieve national liberation.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people taught as follows:

"If the broad masses of people in South Korea including the workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution."

To win victory in their sacred anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, the South Korean people must without fail arm themselves firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and rallied rock-firm around him, struggle unflinchingly in an indomitable fighting spirit like the anti-Japanese fighters who struggled heroically in the past against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The South Korean people are not alone in the struggle for freedom and liberation. Today the people in the northern half of the Republic are actively supporting and encouraging with might and main the fighting brothers and sisters in the southern half and making full preparations to be mobilized at any time in a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of national liberation and the cause of national unification, pooling their strength to help the South Korean people.

The anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is enjoying the warm support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world.

We Korean residents in Japan will redouble our efforts to oppose the wicked manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to provoke a new war in Korea and their brutal suppression of the South Korean people and to support the patriotic struggles of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

...30 Members of United Revolutionary Party

(Continued from page 1)

through their organ "*Chungmaik*" or by directly going among the people of all walks of life and vigorously roused them to the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist, anti-comprador and anti-feudal struggle.

They also organized nine "circles" under the party, set concrete goals for their respective branches and inspired their members to attain those goals successfully, making a deep study of the immortal works of the Leader, the "Selected Works of Kim Il Sung" in particular, and studying his pre-eminent strategic and tactical line on the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland and the socialist politico-economic system of the northern half of the DPRK and organized and waged the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle in various forms for accomplishing the revolutionary cause.

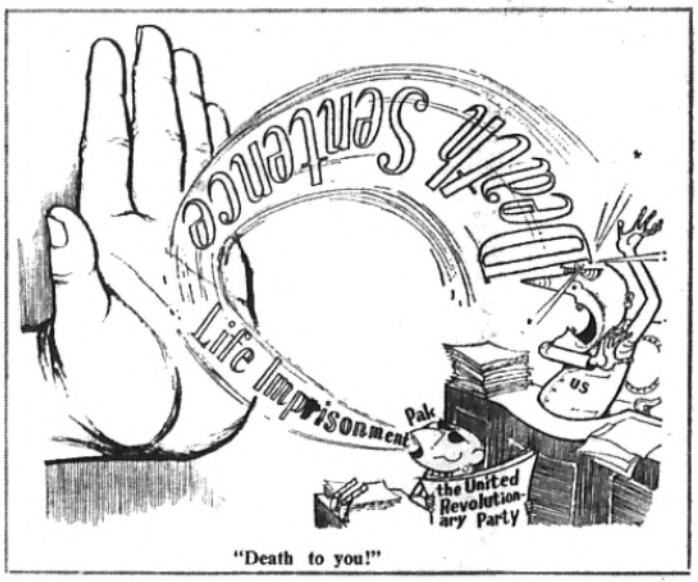
This is an act any Korean with national conscience who is concerned about the destiny of the fellow countrymen and the future of the country, particularly pioneers who cannot turn their faces away from the miserable plight of the South Korean people groaning under the jackboots of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the fascist tyranny of the Pak Jung Hi traitors, should do and it is clear to everyone that this act can never be a "crime" or an object of punishment.

The real criminals who must be tried and punished in South Korea are the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have occupied one half of the territory of other's country, imposed the yoke of colonial slave upon the people, plunging them into the mire of non-rights, poverty and hunger, and are engrossed in the frenzied manoeuvres to provoke a war of aggression again against the Korean people, and the Pak Jung Hi traitors who have become the dirty running dogs of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, sold off the interests of the country and the nation lock, stock and barrel and are suppressing and butchering people by wielding bayonets at the bidding of the masters.

With no fascist suppression or threat of murder, can the beasts call a halt to the revolutionary struggle of the people, the inevitable outcome of the colonial social system of South Korea. Their frenzy will result only in adding fuel to the flames of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the people and patriotic fighters who are determined to rise up and fight rather than sit and wait for death.

The members of the United Revolutionary Party and all other revolutionaries and patriots arrested and imprisoned by the enemy must be set free at once.

The South Korean people must rise up and fight more staunchly to make a clean sweep of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi bandits, holding high the banner of anti-U.S., anti-national salvation.



"Death to you!"

S. Korean Liberation Strategic Party

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on Jan. 18 placed on a murderous trial 12 patriotic persons allegedly involved in the "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party and committed the towering criminal act of "passing" death sentence on two of these patriots, life imprisonment on two others and penal servitude up to 15 years' imprisonment on the remaining eight under the notorious "National Security Law" and "Anti-Communist Law," according to a report from Seoul.

The U.S. imperialist masters and the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes foolishly try to "justify" their cursed repressive act against these patriotic personages by bringing arbitrarily faked-up "charges" against them. But this only shows how they are terrified by the ever intensified patriotic activities of the broad strata of the South Korean people and exposes the murderous nature of the scoundrels who resort to gallows and jail to put down the revolutionary struggle of the people.

As is known, the members of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party aspired after and called for the liberation of South Korea from the yoke of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the building of a society free from exploitation and oppression, in which the workers, peasants and other working people are the masters of the country, and developed their vigorous activities to realize their aspiration.

Nation-Selling "ROK Special Mission" to Japan

Wirepulled by the warmaniac U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched on Jan. 18 a "special mission" led by former puppet "de-puty Premier" Chang Ki Yong to Japan for nation-selling talks with the Japanese militarists.

The main purposes of the mission were to discuss with the Japanese militarists an emergency loan of over 300,000 tons of Japanese rice, South Korea-Japan trade, destruction of the repatriation service for Korean citizens in Japan, obstruction of the free travel of Koreans here to and from their fatherland, projected export of plant equipment by a Japanese company to the DPRK, and the matters concerning conversion of the "ASPAC" into a military alliance, the "APATO" (the Asian-Pacific Treaty Organization.)

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique plan to more extensively drag the Japanese militarists into their aggressive machinations against the DPRK and bolster their disintegrating colonial system in South Korea.

This is part of the Asian aggressive policy pursued by the warmonger Nixon who were recently installed as the boss of American imperialism, succeeding the Johnson clique.

Having repeatedly sustained devastating setbacks in Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are now madly trying to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea, in face of the new offensive of the South Korean revolutionary armed guerrillas.

In this context, the Pak Jung Hi lackeys plan to dispatch a "special envoy" to Washington to report to their master on the progress in their machinations to frame up the "APATO."

During its stay in Japan, the mission handed a so-called "personal letter " to Japanese Premier Sato from the Pak Jung Hi clique in which they pledged "loyalty" to their former master.

The mission was shameless enough to urge the Japanese militarists to totally wreck the repatriation service of Korean citizens by which they return to their socialist fatherland.

Moreover, the group of bandits perpetrated the treacherous act of asking for loan from the Japanese militarists in utter disregard of the interests of South Korean people so that the Japanese monopolies may rule the South Korean economy.

DPRK Foreign Office Condemns U.S. Imperialists for Brigandish Bombing Atrocities against Laos

PYONGYANG, Jan. 24 (KCNA) —The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement today denouncing the brigandish bombing atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against Laos and supporting the Jan. 6 memorandum of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front.

The statement reads:

Since early November last year the U.S. imperialists have intensified on a large scale their bombings on the areas under the control of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces.

In this connection the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front issued a memorandum on Jan. 6 exposing and denouncing the brigandish bombing atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against Laos.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are bombing indiscriminately provincial capitals, district seats, towns and many other populous areas, hospitals, schools and parks in the regions from upper to lower Laos by mobilizing "B-52" strategic bombers and planes of various other types three or four times more than in the previous period.

The U.S. imperialist air pirates are intruding into Laos more than four or five hundred times a day and wantonly using various kinds of lethal weapons of high anti-personnel and destructive power including napalm and phosphorous bombs, and poisonous gas, banned by international law.

Owing to the bombings of the U.S. imperialists, numerous peaceable inhabitants of Laos including old people, women and children have been now killed or disabled and vast areas of the Laotian territory have been devastated.

These intensified bombing atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against Laos are a brigandish aggressive act violating more gravely the 1962 Geneva Agreements and wantonly trampling underfoot the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of Laos.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce with surging indignation the crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are further intensifying indiscriminate bombing atrocities with each passing day against the areas under the control of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces and fully support the stand of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front manifested in its memorandum.

Today the U.S. imperialists' frenzied expansion of air bombardments on the areas under the control of the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces is designed to recover from their shameful defeats which they are sustaining in their aggressive war in Laos and Vietnam and brace up the morale of the Laotian puppet clique who are being dispirited daily by the repeated setbacks of the U.S. imperialist masters.

With no amount of desperate machinations, however, can the U.S. imperialists already on the decline save themselves from the doom.

The more tightly the U.S. imperialist aggressors cling to the manoeuvres for war escalation, the earlier their ruin will come.

For the past 14 years the U.S. imperialists have waged the aggressive war in Laos and, particularly in the last four years and a half they have daily expanded their air bombardments, but they could not subdue the patriotic people of Laos.

The day has gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists could cow or subdue someone by force of arms.

The more the patriotic people of Laos who have risen up in the righteous anti-U.S., national salvation war of resistance under the correct leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by Prince Souphanouvong fight, the stronger they grow, and they are scoring great successes with each passing day in the struggle for building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prospering Laos.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop at once all acts of intervention and aggression against Laos and quit Laos, taking with them their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

The internal affairs of Laos should be settled by the Laotian people themselves free from the interference of the U.S. imperialists on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and the present situation of Laos.

The Korean people always stand firm on the side of the brotherly Laotian people who are valiantly fighting against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and will, in the future, too, positively support and encourage with all might the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Laotian people.

The righteous struggle of the Laotian people against the aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists will surely be crowned with final victory.

Rodong Shinmoon's Commentary

Ugly Colours of Nixon

Rodong Shinmoon in a commentary exposes on Jan. 22 the ugly colours of Nixon who took over Presidency to become the top-class servant of the U.S. imperialists. Follows the gist of the commentary:

The career of Nixon the villain is run through with frenzied activities for planning and executing brigandish aggression and unbridled plunder against other countries for realizing the U.S. imperialists' wild ambition of world supremacy.

Pointing out that Nixon the villain is the most notorious "anti-communist" element among the Republican fascists, the commentary says: Out-and-out "anti-communism" underlies all the activities of Nixon and it is akin to madness, so to speak, and it earned him the "favour" of the U.S. imperialist monopolies and it offered him a chance in life.

Exposing that he had carried out a whole chain of vicious "anti-communist" activities for suppressing the U.S. working class and people and hastening the fascistization of the country, the commentary says: These activities reached the summit during his vice-Presidency of eight years.

Exposing that Nixon, an "anti-communist" to the backbone, has pursued adventurous policies of aggression and war in external affairs from the "stand of strength," the commentary goes on:

The filthy nature of Nixon, a roguish war-maniac, stood out in salient relief during the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea. When the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea in 1950 this villain praised Truman the rascal, the then top-level servant of the U.S. imperialists, croaking that Truman acted rightly and deserved reward for this merit and he felt the thrill of beastly joy at the sight of the blood of the Korean people.

The commentary brings to light the crimes of this rogue who, in collusion with the warmonger, Dulles hatched plots for aggression and war against other countries, shouting for the "policy of strength," and ran mad in aggressive activities against Vietnam, Cuba and all other parts of the world.

The commentary continues: When war maniac Nixon was in vice-Presidency, the Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialists in the great Fatherland Liberation War, thereby giving the first ignominious defeat to the U.S. imperialists in history, smashing to smithereens the "myth" about "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and starting it on the downgrade.

The ruling circles of U.S. monopoly have replaced the regime of the Democratic Party with that of the Republican Party and installed Nixon in Presidency, hoping to get out of the serious crisis in the internal and external affairs. But this will never place U.S. imperialism in a better position.

Having taken over from Johnson, the boss of murderers, the "worst international position in the U.S. history" and home crisis, Nixon has launched into a desperate activities to support the tottering pillars of U.S. imperialism and prolong its remaining days even a little, but this is useless. The very fact that Nixon, a war maniac and arch fascist, was made President vividly discloses the serious crisis and weakness of U.S. imperialism which is already racing downhill.

The commentary says in conclusion:

The tighter the Nixon clique cling to the "policy of strength," the faster they will hasten the doom of U.S. imperialism. The whole world is being swept by a raging storm of revolution of the world revolutionary people for overthrowing U.S. imperialism, the most barbarous and most brazen-faced aggressor in the present times, chieftain of world imperialism and the most truculent enemy of mankind.

In this revolutionary storm U.S. imperialism will further decline in the western sky and will be buried eventually.

Plots of U.S. Imperialism & Its Lackeys for Invasion, War Must Be Smashed!

PYONGYANG, Jan. 24 (KCNA)—Today's Rodong Shinmoon carries a commentary headlined "Manoeuvres of U.S. Imperialists and Their Lackeys for Aggression and War Must Be Smashed" denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors for staging the "NATO military exercise" calle "Reforger One" in the area of West Germany near the Czechoslovak frontier.

In his commentary, Hwang Jin Sik calls attention to the fact that this large-scale military "exercise" of U.S. imperialism synchronizes with the inauguration of war maniac Nixon as the President of the U.S. imperialists' administration. The commentator notes that this military "exercise" is a patent signal for the evermore undisguised execution of the U.S. imperialist policy of "strength" against the socialist countries and the world revolutionary forces.

The author goes on to say: The military "exercise" is a malicious challenge against the revolutionary people and peace. In staging this military "exercise," the U.S. imperialists pursue the aim of patching up the daily disintegrating NATO and stepping up their policy and strategy of aggression in Europe.

Referring to the fact that the NATO, which was rigged up by the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of placing the "allies" of Western Europe under their domination and control and invading the socialist countries in Europe, is now in a serious crisis of disintegration, the commentator writes:

In staging the war-hysteric "exercise," the U.S. imperialists attempt to increase military threat and pressure on the European socialist countries and, under this threat and pressure of "strength," fan "liberalization" within the socialist countries in a cunning way and, at the same time, to encourage and instigate a handful of counter-revolutionary elements for intensifying the subversive activities against these countries. This is proved all the more clearly by the fact that this military "exercise" of U.S. imperialism is being held near the frontier of a socialist country.

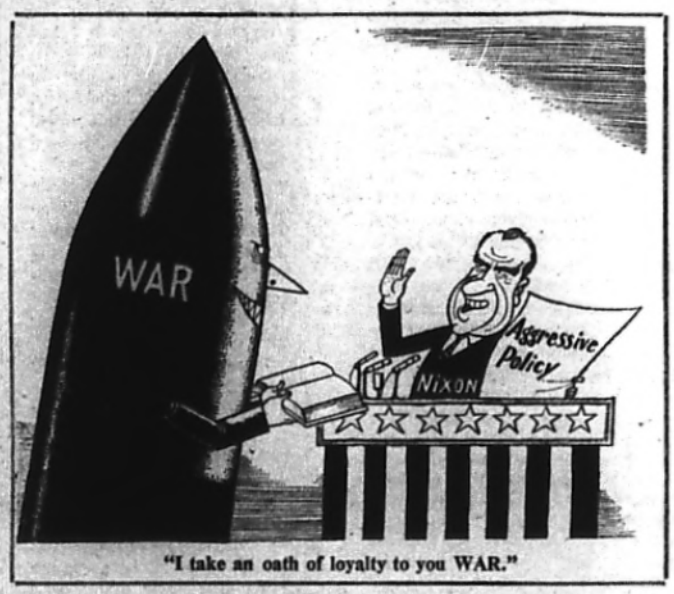
For the purpose of stepping up their strategy of aggression in Europe the U.S. imperialists are using the West German militarists as their faithful cat's-paws and a "shock-brigade" in their aggression and the West German militarists, on their part, are feverishly working to attain their expansionist design, taking advantage of this.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' military "exercise" staged in West Germany is designed to fan up the expansionist ambition of the West German militarists and their zeal for arms' reinforcements, strengthen the military strategical "cooperation" between the U.S. imperialists and West Germany and drive the West German militarists deeper into provocative and subversive manoeuvres against socialist countries, the commentary remarks: All this vividly shows the danger of the aggressive tie-up between U.S. imperialism and West German militarism, its junior "ally" in Europe along with the danger of the aggressive compact of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, its lackey, in Asia.

Under these circumstances the socialist countries and the world revolutionary peoples should heighten vigilance against the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their bootlickers and unfold the anti-U.S. struggle, the commentary observes, and stresses: Particularly, the socialist countries should see through the dastard, cunning double-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists who pursue the policy of "strength" under the smoke screen of "peace" and should increase by all means their defence capabilities and the might of the country as a whole and defend reliably the security of the country from the invasion of the enemy.

The commentary notes:

If the struggle against U.S. imperialism is intensified in Asia, Europe and various other parts of the world to deal blows to these scoundrels and drive them into an abyss and everyone joins in tearing the limbs off the U.S. imperialists, the doomsday of the U.S. imperialists will be further precipitated and the victory of the revolutionary cause of the peoples brought earlier. At the same time, the struggle against the faithful "allies" of the U.S. imperialists should be invigorated. This is an important link in the chain of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and this will foil their aggressive design and greatly hasten their decline.



"I take an oath of loyalty to you WAR."

Japanese Government, Fully and Normally Ensure Koreans Here Free Travel to and from Homeland!

Koreans here warmly sending off at Osaka Port on Jan. 22 six Korean compatriots who leave for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland

It is natural that the people living in foreign lands far away from their homeland should want to go home and meet parents, brothers and sisters, and friends and relatives.

Particularly, Korean citizens in Japan who were forced to live a hard life as homeless people in the past, now have their daily prospering socialist fatherland under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and 88,611 of the compatriots here have already been repatriated to their dear homeland. So, it is the irrepressible urgent desire of Korean citizens here to freely travel to and from their native place to see their flesh and blood.

Korean citizens in Japan, therefore, have strongly desired to travel to and from the fatherland since quite a long time ago, waging stubborn struggles against the unwarranted measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese Government authorities which have hampered the realization of their just demand.

This demand of Korean compatriots here is quite natural in view of international law and international practices, and of humanitarian principles.

Accordingly, the movement of Korean citizens in Japan for the realization of travel to and from the fatherland has won active support and encouragement from the Japanese people and the good-minded peoples of the whole world.

Thus, in December, 1965, the Japanese Government allowed two compa riots in Japan to visit their dear homeland before the strong demand of Koreans here and the public opinion of the Japanese people and other peoples of the world.

The Japanese Government authorities, however, are manoeuvring to block continuously normal travels of Korean citizens here to their homeland, and especially in August last year they illegally turned down without any just reason the application for reentry into Japan of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland.

The Koreans here who were indignant at such unjust measures, stubbornly and continuously waged broad mass struggles for realizing freedom of travel to and from the fatherland in an overall and normal way, while waging court struggles at Japanese courts. The Tokyo District Court and the Tokyo High Court ruled that the action of the Japanese authorities taken to suppress the just demand of Korean citizens here to visit the homeland was illegal.

In such a dilemma, the Japanese Government authorities which were unable to further rationalize their unwarranted stand, allowed reluctantly on Dec. 18 last year eight Koreans here to reenter Japan, and six of them left on Jan. 22 Osaka Port in Japan to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the daily prospering, developing and powerful socialist fatherland, where Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, lives.

The Japanese authorities are trying hard to create the impression that they are acting on the principle of humanitarianism by allowing the reentry into Japan of eight compatriots under the pressure of the strong struggles of Korean citizens here.

We cannot repress national indignation over the fact that the Japanese authorities treat as a bait in political dealings with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the question of free travels to and from the fatherland of Korean citizens here, a humanitarian problem and a fundamental human right. This is not accidental but issues from the malicious aim of the Japanese militarists—to further intensify the reinvasion of South Korea in league with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, supporting the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

We will never tolerate this unjust stand of the Japanese Government authorities.

To take an example of a Korean compatriot named Ryang (42) who lives in the CHONGRYUN Chapter of Joto, Osaka, his father in the fatherland is now in a serious condition because of old age.

The old father is repeatedly calling the name of his son in his sickbed, saying "I can die peacefully only after I see him."

With all knowledge of his trouble, the Japanese authorities have persistently refused to grant a reentry permit to him after a visit to the DPRK.

What an unjustifiable step the Japanese Government authorities have taken to ruthlessly trample underfoot the burning desire of a son who wants to take care of his father and comfort him!

He has renewed his fighting spirit, declaring, "I will pool strength with other fellow countrymen here in Japan and fight till our urgent desire for free travel is realized."

His sorrow is shared by many other Korean people here.

All Koreans, in Japan have an urgent desire to see with their own eyes their fatherland which is a powerful socialist state led by the great Leader.

So, Koreans in Japan have strongly demanded that the Japanese Government authorities guarantee their free travel to and from the fatherland.

Though Koreans here are pleased at the news that eight Korean compatriots here have been allowed to visit their fatherland, they cannot repress surging national resentment at the fact that the Japanese authorities are refusing to guarantee their free travels to and from their fatherland in an all-round and normal way, and particularly at the fact that they "appealed" to the Supreme Court, on grounds that the decision of the Tokyo High Court is "unacceptable."

The right of overseas citizens of a sovereign country to travel to and from their fatherland freely, is recognized universally as a principle of international law and international practices.

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." (Paragraph 2 of Article 13, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights)

While permitting other foreigners residing in Japan, irrespective of diplomatic relations with their countries, to travel overseas freely, the Japanese authorities do not permit Korean citizens in Japan alone to freely travel to and from their fatherland and travel abroad, having kept them in a virtual detention for over 20 years.

Koreans here are thoroughly denouncing the Japanese authorities by exposing their unjust measures and are vigorously struggling in order to realize their free travel to and from their fatherland as soon as possible, and broad sections of the Japanese people and peace-loving peoples of the world are actively supporting their struggles.

In view of the historical circumstances of mass settlement of Koreans here and in the light of the moral responsibility of the Japanese Government, the Japanese Government cannot absolve itself of the responsibility and duty of guaranteeing them the democratic national rights including the right to free travel of Koreans here to and from the fatherland.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people taught us in the New Year message as follows:

"CHONGRYUN should protect its organization with credit and win and defend to the last the rights of the compatriots to existence, national education and repatriation and free travel to and from the fatherland and other rights due overseas citizens of a sovereign state."

All CHONGRYUN workers and Korean compatriots in Japan will, in the future, too, continue to wage a vigorous struggle in order to safeguard their democratic national rights, including the right to free travel to and from their fatherland, upholding the teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Chairman Han Duk Su of CHONGRYUN Issues Statement

On Departure of Six Koreans for DPRK

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued the following statement on Jan. 22 in connection with the fact that six Korean citizens left Japan for their fatherland:

Today six Korean citizens left this country for a visit to their fatherland.

Two Korean citizens visited the fatherland as early as 1965. The current visit by the six Koreans is the second to the DPRK where respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung lives.

We express our heartfelt thanks to the Japanese people and the good-minded people of the whole world for having vigorously supported the movement of Korean citizens in Japan for their free travel between their fatherland and this country.

As is widely known, the number of Korean citizens whose free travels have been permitted is too few in the light of the fact that Korean citizens have virtually been kept in a state of detention in Japan for 24 years since the Liberation, without being allowed to visit their fahterland or make overseas trips, and in view of the fact that several thousand Korean citizens here have applied for permission of free travel to and from their fatherland.

When the Japanese militarist forces and the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to vicious machinations to frustrate even the present visit by the Koreans, they once again reveals their true character as the enemy of humanitarianism and the most shameless brigands. The current visit by the six has been postponed until today, though it should have been realized around the end of last year.

So far, Korean citizens in Japan have made unremitting efforts to realize their free travel to and from their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Particularly since 1963, Korean citizens here have launched an extensive movement throughout this country, aimed at realizing their free travel between their fatherland and Japan.

Needless to say, the freedom of travel of Korean citizens in Japan is one of their sacred, inviolable national rights and an urgent humanitarian demand.

Today, the right of overseas citizens of a sovereign state to freely travel to and from the fatherland according to the needs of their life is widely recognized as one of the basic human rights and established as one of the international practices.

The current Japanese Government allows foreign residents here to freely travel to their fatherland and return here or to make overseas trips, with the only exception of Korean citizens, with no regard to diplomatic relations with the country concerned.

However, the Japanese Government's oppression of free travel of Korean citizens is an extremely unjustifiable act of violence flagrantly trampling underfoot the principles of humanitarianism and international practices and constitutes an impermissible act of national discrimination and persecution against Korean citizens. This is totally unpardonable and unjustifiable in view of the historical fact that Korean residents were forcibly brought to Japan.

Broad segments of Japanese people and fair world public opinion are scathingly condemning the Japanese Government for the unwarranted measures and rendering powerful support and encouragement to the just movement of Korean citizens to realize their free travel between their fatherland and this country.

Noteworthy is the fact that last year, the Tokyo District Court and the Tokyo High Court declared illegal the Japanese Government's step taken in connection with the question of reentry of the delegation of Koreans from Japan to attend the ceremonies of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

This confirms further the unjustifiability of the Japanese authorities' measures. However, the Japanese Government still continues to sacrifice matters concerning the basic human rights of Korean citizens for their interests in the political dealings with the Pak Jung Hi clique and to restrict the free travel of Korean citizens to their fatherland.

This is part of its policy of violating and stifling the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan, just like suspension of the repatriation service and oppression of their national education, and is an undisguised expression of the hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We can never tolerate such an attitude of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government should respect the principles of international law and the basic human rights and pay attention to the demand of the broad opinion here and abroad and immediately recognize an all-round and normal free travel of Korean citizens to and from their fatherland.

The Japanese Government must stop pursuing an unjustifiable political purpose and guarantee all the democratic, national rights for Korean citizens in Japan, including the right to repatriation.

We will rally rock-firm around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and wage a more extensive and vigorous struggle to fully and normally realize the free travel to and from their fatherland, one of our sacred, national rights and an urgent national humanitarian desire, encouraged by the support of broad sections of Japanese people.

The People's Korea

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